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VOLUME V

NUMBER 11

THE SECRETARY SPEAKS

"VIS INERTIAE"

CALIFORNIA PLANS

ARCHITECTS ON EXHIBIT

LEADERSHIP IN POST WAR ARCHITECTURE

CODE REVISION

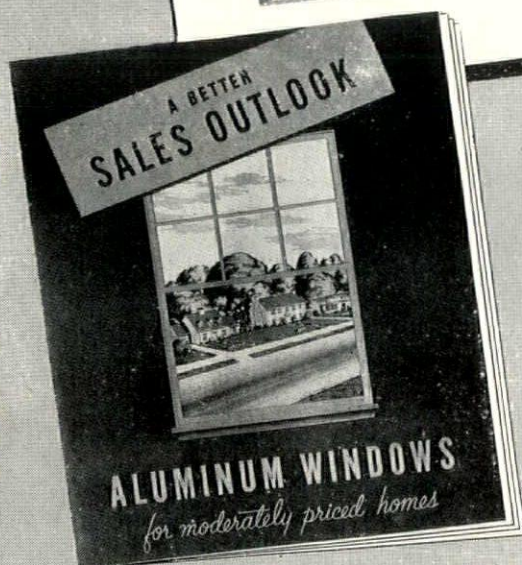
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Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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Introducing . . .

MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO

For ages it has been the custom of toastmasters to present guests of distinction with the remark, "The next gentleman requires no introduction," and then to proceed to take up much of the speaker's time in an extended encomium.

I have no intention of departing from this custom. To no architect in the metropolitan area does our state president need an introduction. To the others it is my pleasure at this time to say a few words regarding one of my friends in the profession, who as I know from intimate contact has given unstintingly of his time in every endeavor promoting the welfare of the architect.

He is a past president of the New York Society of Architects. While still in that office he served as treasurer of the State Association for its first years. Early success of the Association was in no small measure due to Matt's always excellent advice. More recently he has served The Institute as chairman of the Committee on Unification and as the member of the Board of Directors representing the state associations. Either task would exhaust any except the most energetic. His contribution to the profession has been immeasurable. Under his guidance the unification program has finally come to fruition.

Among the architects he has become recognized as a specialist on legislation affecting the construction industry in New York City. The Building Code governing work under the Department of Housing and Buildings, the Zoning Ordinance, the various municipal regulations and the Multiple Dwelling Law are at Matt's fingertips, and available to his associates less adept in those fields. Because of this pre-eminence he was retained by the Housing Authority in a supervisory capacity for projects then under construction.

Your president is a man of great ability. Give him your support.

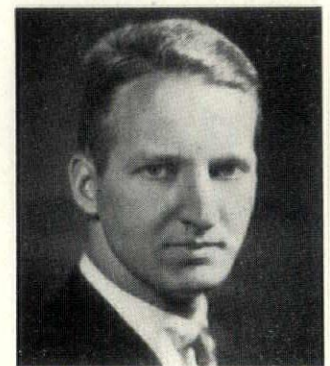
JAMES WILLIAM KIDENEY



CRANE EDITOR EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

David B. Crane of the firm of Backus, Crane and Love, Buffalo, New York, was designated editor of the "Empire State Architect" for the current year at a meeting of the Publication Committee at the office of the Chairman, Charles Rockwell Ellis, held in Syracuse on March 2nd.

With Mr. Crane furnishing new life to the publication, together with the policies adopted by the Committee, there is every expectation that the forthcoming issues of the publication will be bulging with articles and matters of vital interest to the profession.



THE SECRETARY SPEAKS JOHN T. BRIGGS

Our new president, Matthew Del Gaudio, sounded the gavel at 10 A.M., and the meeting got off to a fast start. This pace did not abate, the meeting was snappy and productive throughout. All this happened on Saturday, April 7, 1945, at the Architectural League, New York City, where the Association held its first Board of Directors meeting under its new president.

Present were President Matt Del Gaudio, Messrs. John Briggs (New York Society), Frederick Frost, Sr., (New York Chapter), James Kideney (Buffalo-Western New York Chapter), Ralph Winslow (Albany Chapter), Charles Ellis (Syracuse Society), William Koch (Bronx Chapter), Adolph Goldberg (Brooklyn Chapter), Max Cantor (Brooklyn Society), Wm. McCarthy (Long Island Society), and Arthur Holden (New York Chapter), who left at 10:35; Messrs. Sidney Strauss (Queens Society), and Maurice Uslan (Staten Island Society) who arrived at 10:50. Messrs. Strauss and McCarthy left at 1:30 P.M.

The chair initiated and the Directors devoted themselves to a review of Publisher Kahle's contract, and to revitalizing the E.S.A. President Del Gaudio reported on his conferences upstate, the last being on March 2, 1945; present were Kahle, Crane and Ellis.

The present contract for 6 issues a year and expiring December, 1948, is to stand, with the proviso that the issues are to be increased to 12 as soon as practical in the opinion of the Editorial Board and the Publisher; also, the Publisher cannot assign his contract without permission of the Board.

As of January 1, 1945, the following is effective: 1st \$3000 will be considered as expenses; next \$4500 we receive 30%; next \$1000 we receive 31%; next \$1000 we receive 32%; and so on until we receive 40%. Beginning January 1, 1947, the following will govern: 1st \$3000 for expenses; everything over \$3000, we receive 40%.

The Board would like to receive suitable articles from members, of professional or public interest. They should be condensed (Readers Digest technic). The Board empowers the Editorial Committee Chairman Ellis, and Vice-Chairman and Editor Crane to condense these articles where publications so demand. The Directors approved the publication of paid, trade informative articles, in copy, where of professional interest. The Editors would like articles, pithy and salty, of chapter or society activities.

President Del Gaudio inquired "how can architects obtain State public work" and suggested that he see Mr. Sells next week. Mr. Kideney stated that the upstate architects were satisfied, except where the New York City architects received commission out of New York City. The upshot was that the President was directed to write Commissioner Sells and thank him for the work given out and hope that he continue the policy of awarding jobs to private architects.

Our convention proposed for Buffalo, 1945, was next discussed. Convention Chairman Kideney said that would be impossible. It was decided later in the meeting, that we would hold a combined December Board meeting and "Convention" in New York City, December, 1945.

The State Associations of the United States will hold a one day convention in Atlantic City, N. J., April 25, 1945. New York delegates to this were selected by the Board, they are: Messrs. Del Gaudio, Briggs, Holden and Kideney. In the national A.I.A. Convention, held the following two days, this association casts 19 votes. The way was left open to seat other New York architects who are present, as delegates. Our delegates are to split these 19 votes equally.

Our delegates are instructed to vote DeGellke for Treasurer, A.I.A. In other matters they may use their judgment.

Next on the agenda were By-Laws. Mr. Winslow submitted a revised and more compact and better arranged set, which after discussion and amendment by the Directors, were by resolution recommended for adoption to our constituent member organizations. A copy of these By-Laws has been forwarded to the presidents. Did I tell you that the December, 1944 By-Laws by Mr. Winslow were superseded by the April 1945, by the Directors upon motion by Mr. Winslow?

Now we were really dry and a little hungry, so we recessed from 1 to 2 P.M. for, you know what. The relaxation was slight for directors still discussed Association items. Perhaps that's the reason we were able to adjourn at an early hour.

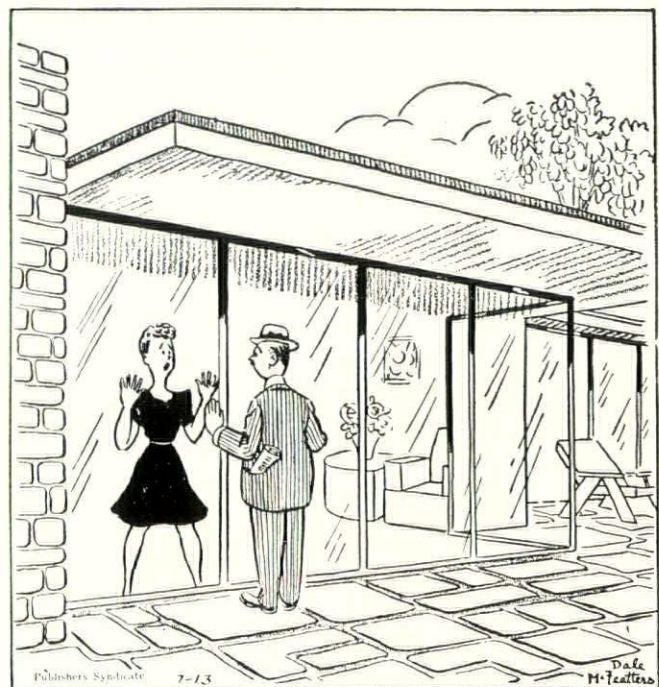
However, at 2 P.M. we were back at the green table discussing what the Home Safety Council had done, viewing some of their literature and diagrams. The Board suggests, where possible, architects co-operate and address groups on greater home protection to health as affects building construction and equipment.

Chairman Cantor of the Legislative Committee stated that his committee had done a good job, the bills we favored were passed and those we opposed failed. They spent about half their budget allowance. The committee could work better if legislative information were disseminated to societies and chapters by committeemen. He recommended an agreement with the groups sponsoring the "civil service employee only as architects on public work" whereby this bill would not appear each legislative year.

And that brought us right into the report of Chairman Briggs. His committee has refrained from conferences with the civil service groups while the legislature was in session. We will now confer and submit an adinterim report in two months.

What minutes are complete without a Treasurer's report, so our hardworking Tax Collector Cantor summarized. We have a balance of \$1331; we spent \$1024; and a few chapter constituents are remiss, or in plainer language have not paid to date.

Continued on Page 14



"VIS—INERTIAE"

DANIEL PAUL HIGGINS, *Partner*
Eggers and Higgins

This is another way of saying that we as architects have "an inherent resistance to change our state".

To whatever extent I may be critical such criticism includes myself. I am not critical just for the sake of being critical but rather that such criticism may be a more potent means of concentrating attention on a proposal I submit for your constructive consideration.

Architectural societies need no apology for their existence nor for their value to the individual architect, as they serve a purpose for architects as individuals and, indirectly, for the profession through the merit of individual architectural achievement. I agree that every architect should be a member of an architectural society and I profoundly hope all architectural societies will some day find a way to join hands in a single organization.

My criticism is directed at the weakness of the architectural profession in not providing, through its several societies, a potent voice for the profession, continuously, cumulatively and particularly when the profession badly needs a visible spokesman.

I have one important issue in mind:

Shall the War Production Board be continued for a limited period, two, three, five years, after the conclusion of the War?

I strongly recommend that means be adopted to urge the continuation of the War Production Board for a limited time after the conclusion of the War.

We are regimented already and a little more of it won't hurt us provided the regimentation is limited until the forces of free enterprise can flow in normal and natural channels. I agree in advance with proponents of free enterprise, but I agree also that private construction is a famine-stricken invalid and a war casualty. Do we, as planners, because we do represent ourselves as qualified planners, plan to extricate the construction industry miraculously through a gluttonous overdose of simultaneous construction? Do we plan to depend upon a miracle to solve all the vicissitudes which will arise out of the chaos of every man for himself in the clamor for critical materials?

My client will depend on me to help him get his building, and your client will depend on you, and each of us will ultimately contend against each other and we both will find ourselves with incompleting buildings because we in turn are taking out of the market the material the manufacturer needs in order to keep the processed items flowing to us in logical sequence.

We will have some scarcities, not in major items such as concrete, steel, brick, plaster and other such items, but scarcities wherein manufacturing plants, ordinarily producing building items, are now producing war goods and must reconvert in order to fabricate in sufficient quantities the items required for peacetime building. The numbers are myriad—refrigerators, motors, electrical appliances and equipment, copper and aluminum products, etc., etc. We may not be severely troubled in erecting the building in skeleton or in enclosing it, but we will have major problems in completing it functionally.

The acuteness of this problem increases in proportion to the length of the war in proportion to which normal building demands are postponed.

If all of us are caught in the maelstrom of competition for limited supplies we must necessarily be agents in a substantial inflationary rise in building costs, and quite naturally this will decrease the scope of actual building.

What shall I recommend to my client? Shall I tell him he can expect to build when the war is over? Shall I tell him to expect an inflationary cost? Shall I tell him I can find ways and means of assuring a flow of supplies which will give him his needed building on time? Shall I tell him he will be competing with the reconversion of war industries, federal construction, including the Army, Navy and Veterans Administration with new hospitals for incapacitated veterans, as well as with City and State construction? Shall I tell my client the proposed program of construction immediately following the war is so gigantic that he will be but a meager part of it and has just that chance to be insured the completion of a needed building? Perhaps the amount of construction will not be so great!

Out of the welter of confusing prognostications which have emanated from so many sources recently how do I know what the total sum problem will be at the conclusion of the war? I know it will be great but how great I do not know.

Do I want to see copper used for gutters of my building when the very same copper should be in the shops being fabricated into parts I will need later to make the building operate, whereas the copper gutters could just as well be installed later rather than sooner? Am I to decide that?

The construction industry cannot control all this from within itself. Nor can the construction industry gauge its own domestic problem unless it is geared with the post-war "lend-lease" agreement. It may not be called "lend-lease" then, but a minimum supply of domestic goods, wherein we are committed to foreign rehabilitation, appears inevitable.

Where does my client fit into this picture, and should he presume his architect to be better informed in the probabilities within the construction industry, what assurance or information am I to give him?

This is not my problem alone, surely it is a problem which is peculiar to the entire profession.

We do have a War Production Board, already controlling the industry through material priorities and man power restrictions. If we want it badly enough, presuming its continuation is advisable, we can have it if we *really* want it. We should want it only as long as it is of constructive value in preventing chaos. Its life can be extended through Congressional action and if we and others related to the Industry and Professions believe and can point out that we as planners, want an orderly restoration of our national economy and that the W.P.B. can be a means of assuring that order as contrasted with inflationary disorder, then reasonable legislation will result.

What worries me is the fact that we do not initiate or plan ahead as such conditions become increasingly apparent.

We build a building through plans and constant job conferences but we build an enigma for ourselves in an organized sense by failing to exert a leadership within the sphere of influence where we rightfully belong. If we can build a building through plans and job conferences why can we not contribute to the national rebuilding by having a plan and conferring about its detailed execution?

My client and I can appeal our case before a neutral tribunal and so can you. Until the most essential needs are met I may have to wait or you may, but in either case we have order and certainty.

Continued on Page 14

California Plans

JOHN S. BOLES, *President*

State Association of California

On all sides we hear the admonition that we must plan now for the kind of a world we wish to live in when the war is over. On a world-wide basis we are told that our leaders are evolving post-war plans that will look toward a more permanent peace and greater security for all. In the past when wars were fought people thought only of winning their war and they were not prepared for peace. For once we are benefiting by experiences and we are now planning for the peace.

This Nation is planning for the postwar world that we, as Americans, wish to live in. We know that we have great industrial undertakings to further the war effort and that we have great masses of manpower on the battle fronts and on the home fronts. This manpower must be put to work and kept at work when the war is over. We therefore have to plan now for the projects and the industries that will keep these men at work and that will not only retain but increase the standard of living as we here in America know it.

The State of California is spending millions for the preparation of plans for State, County and Municipal undertakings, all with the idea that we have to put men to work and keep them at work in order to produce and consume the products we have produced.

The architects of California are well aware of their responsibilities in guiding and planning for the postwar period. We have taken active steps to consolidate our own organization so that we may present a strong unified front for the profession in its public relations and legislative work. At the outbreak of the war it was difficult for architects to obtain governmental commissions. It was even harder to sell the profession on the idea that they were in reality contractors for the providing of services required by the Government. As a result of our experiences we have taken the stand that we are part of the building industry and are now working in close cooperation with the engineers and with the contracting organizations. In our present legislative program we make no effort to legislate private work into the hands of the private architect, but we do insist that the private architect be eligible to contract for providing services for State public works. We are supporting the Associated General Contractors and the Builders of the West in the promoting of the great public works programs which must be carried out in order to prevent another depression.

The architects of California have taken the lead in the Home Planning Institute program. Here again we have learned to work with the financial institutions, building trades organizations, producers, manufacturers, and utility companies. At first we found that there were architects who felt it was beneath their dignity to appear on the same program with a home builder and a plumbing salesman. We have learned that only by working with and guiding the organizations who have a vital interest in the home building field did we get cooperation from them. California expects a tremendous boom in home building. We are proud of the part our architects have played in the development of residential architecture over the past decade. We hope and believe that a large segment of the home building business, which has not heretofore benefited in direct contact with competent designers, will be benefited and will progress as a result of the Home Planning Institute.

We are now keenly aware that we are on the verge of a great depression unless we take the lead in guiding and directing a sound relation between public and private construc-

tion in the postwar era which is so rapidly coming upon us. We must not let the field of public work drain manpower and materials from private industry; it must be judiciously used to fill the gaps that normally occur under private construction. In home building alone California can absorb a terrific quantity of manpower. Add to this our expanding industrial development and you will find little immediate need for more than our normal community requirements and highway construction.

Californians are always accused of being over-optimistic. We are optimistic about our future here and we are optimistic about it because we, as architects, have taken a renewed and active interest in preparing for it.

Architects on Exhibit

J. P. LOHMAN, *Director of Information*
New York Chapter

Soon after V-Day, a great public exhibit providing visual evidence of the contribution which architects have made to the war effort and the extent to which the profession is prepared to make an even greater contribution to better peacetime living will be held in New York City, it is announced by Morris Ketchum, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Fields of Practice, The New York Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, which will sponsor the exhibit.

"It is ironic that the general public has such an erroneous impression regarding the functions and capabilities of the architect," explained Mr. Ketchum. "The average person believes that the architect is an aesthete concerned only with interior and exterior decoration, who spends most of his time drawing sketches in an ivory tower. This impression persists despite the fact that the architect has demonstrated that his profession influences practically every phase of American social and economic life.

"Even before the War, the architect proved that he was endowed with the faculty of coordinating not alone the manifold factors inherent in building design and construction but also of correlating the innumerable factors related to the improvement of living standards.

"But, it was during the War that he was provided with the most dramatic opportunities for manifesting these capabilities, albeit that his efforts have been shrouded in censorship and must await recognition until the War is over.

"It is, however, no violation of confidence to report that the architect's wartime contribution has not been confined to the site selection and design of military and naval installations of all types or to the design of war implements and equipment and of the countless items related to the comfort and health of the armed forces.

"It is the feeling of the Committee on Fields of Practice of the New York Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, that the public is entitled to know that the architectural profession, after the War, will be available to release its talents and skill into peacetime pursuits and that the same men who were able to produce anything from an individual building to an entire City and everything from a drinking cup to the T.V.A. are prepared to meet their obligations in the creation of a better postwar world.

"It is for all these reasons that the New York Chapter of the A.I.A., is encouraged to undertake a comprehensive exhibit of the completed wartime work of its members, an exhibit which will take the form not only of illustrative material but also of examples of products for building and equipment for living."

Modular Design

From Morris Sanders, chairman of the Technical Committee of the New York Chapter, AIA, comes word of a joint panel discussion on modular design, recently held by the Chapter and the Producers Council.

Speakers included A. Gordon Lorimer, chief of the Bureau of Architecture, New York City Department of Public Works; J. W. Follin, managing director of Producers Council and Max H. Foley, of Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, chairman of Committee 62 of the American Standards Association. Reports from members of sub-committees of the Association dealing with specific types of building materials including metal windows, wood windows, concrete blocks and structural steel were also presented, and a number of exhibits shown.

"Adoption of this plan," explained Mr. Sanders, "for co-ordinating the dimensions of building products with structural design to fit into the finished structure with a minimum of cutting and fitting on the job, will be translated into substantial savings in labor and material after the war if there is greater recognition on the part of the architectural profession and the building industry of the advantages inherent in the use of modular co-ordination.

The discussion was the latest in the monthly series sponsored by the Technical Committee of the New York Chapter, A.I.A., designed to acquaint the profession with contemporary developments in the materials and equipment fields.

Small House Service

Suggested for Rochester

Study by the Labor Management Committee of the Rochester Builders' Exchange and Allied Building Trades groups, of the small house building field in the City of Rochester and its environs for the postwar period, has resulted in a preliminary report suggesting that an organization be set up to render to the prospective builder of a small house complete service and advice, including the procurement of property, financing, furnishing of plans and specifications, preparation of cost estimates from reliable builders, supervision of construction, and the turning over to the owner of a finished product, the construction of which can be guaranteed as a quality article.

Apprenticeship. In an effort to stimulate the interest of young men in the construction trades, a plan of cooperation between the veterans bureau, the unions and employers groups, to encourage returning service men to enter the Construction Industry, is being worked out by the Labor Management Committee of the Rochester Builders Exchange and Allied Building Trades groups.

"It should be understood by all the participants in an undertaking of this kind," the report states, "that the material gains to the participants will not immediately become apparent, but that an extensive program of public education in the merits of high quality building, guaranteed by a reputable group, is the paramount objective of the undertaking."

REPRESENTATIVE

Thomas J. Murphy, 35 Coe Place, Buffalo, N. Y., is the new representative of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Personals

THE ARCHITECT AND SITE SELECTION

Climaxing Buffalo's architectless controversy over selection of sites, the Buffalo Public and Grosvenor Library Boards recently announced appointment of Eliel Saarinen and James W. Kideney as architects for the proposed combined library, to be built after the war.

With apparent realization of the value of architectural services in many problems of site selection, the library boards have relinquished their previous notion that a site should be chosen before an architect is appointed, and have ordered preliminary sketches for the \$3,000,000 structure for several different locations, in the hope that careful analysis of site potentialities will result in an early and judicious decision.



James Wm. Kideney

CITY PLANNING

Interest at the March meeting of the Buffalo Torch Club was centered on a paper by James W. Kideney, on "Social Implications of City Planning." A number of the preliminary sketches and plans prepared by the "Joint Committee" of Architects, Engineers and Landscape Architects were shown and evinced great interest. These plans of the "Joint Committee" are for the redevelopment of Buffalo's blighted areas. Mr. Kideney's paper was timely—showing the Architect to good advantage among his brothers of other professions.

The Buffalo Torch Club is a member of the International Association of Torch Clubs, Inc., composed of men of all professional groups, organized to promote free interchange of opinion among its members on all subjects and to stimulate a broader growth of culture.

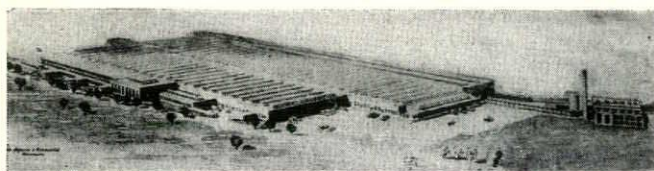
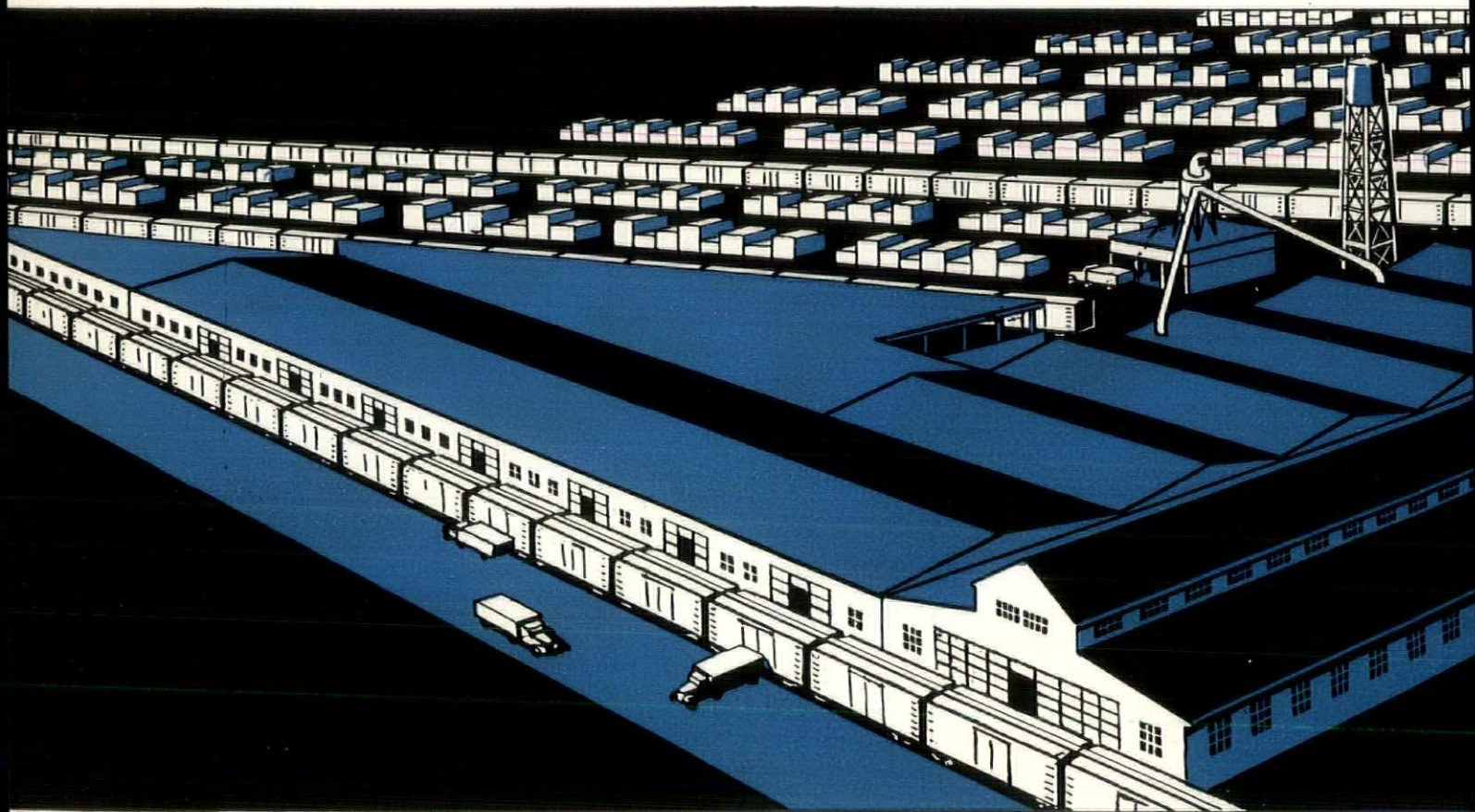
MODERNIZATION

Fred B. O'Connor, Syracuse Architect, has just completed the renovation and modernization of Flah & Co., Inc., a ladies' shop. The incorporation of modern lighting effects and the use of the latest materials and furnishings are well illustrated by the accompanying photograph.

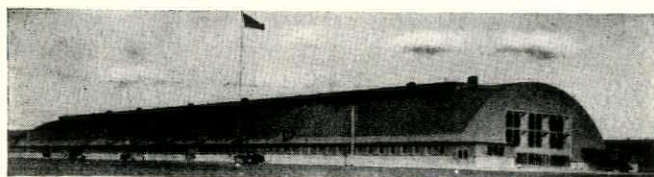


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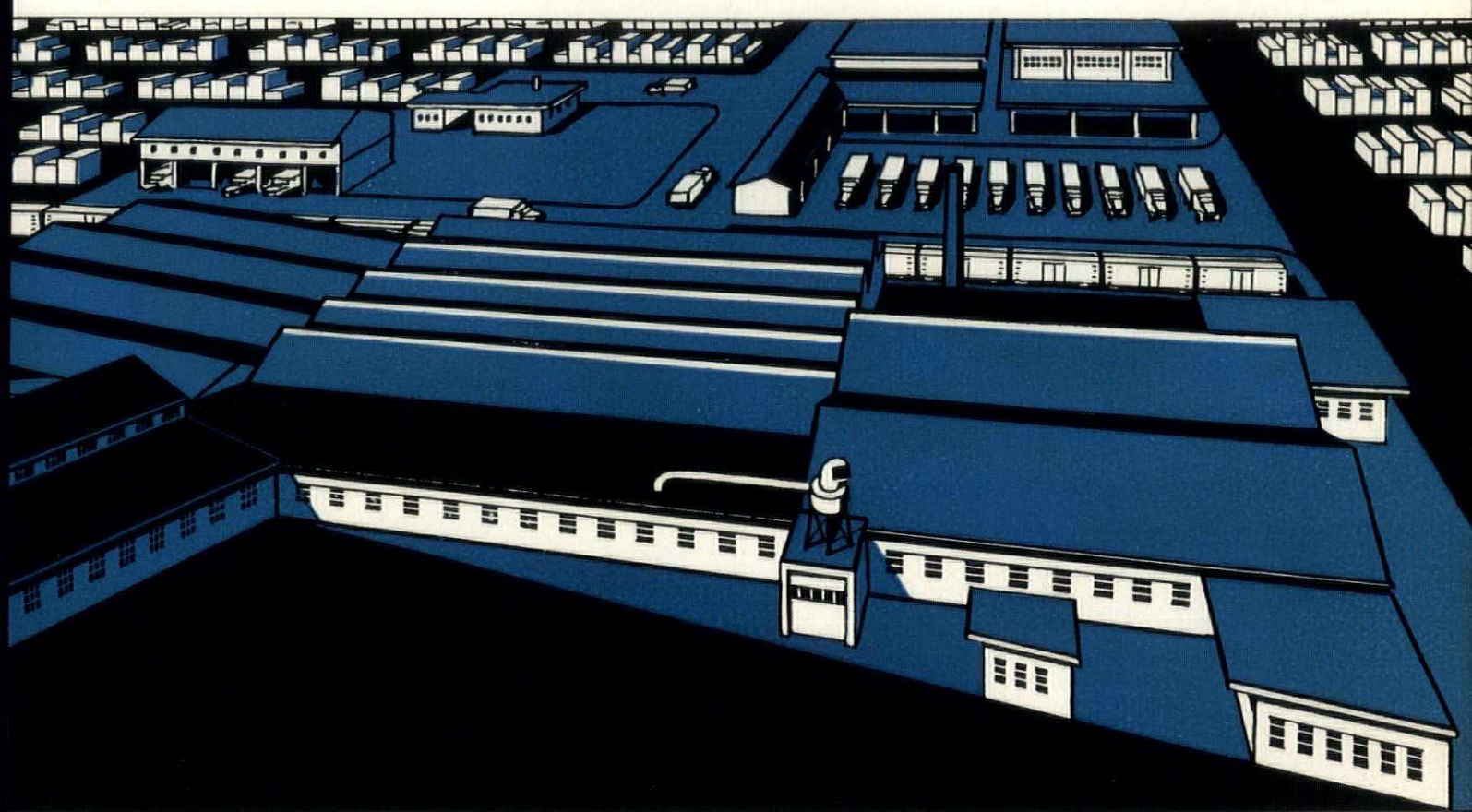
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Leadership in Postwar Architecture

H. I. FELDMAN

The best interests of the architectural profession require the type of leadership which will advance the interests of the profession as a whole. There has been, unfortunately, too much evidence of lip service towards this goal rather than the application, by the concerted effort of leaders in the profession, of practical and constructive methods.

We are rapidly coming to the crossroads of architectural destiny. One road will lead to greater recognition of the importance of the architect in the postwar world, the other road will lead to retrogression where the architect would be subordinated to big business, engineering and bureau architecture.

In the past, the architect has failed to sell himself effectively to the public on his proper position in the scheme of things. We are living in a rapidly changing world and the architect will either move with it or be left behind. The day of the cloistered architect, waiting for clients with jobs, all predigested, is rapidly becoming ancient history. The architect in the postwar world will be a combination designer, planner, businessman and promoter, with a sprinkling of experience in financing and real estate. In addition his training must include intelligent grasp of air-conditioning, scientific lighting, heating and general mechanical equipment. Furthermore, he will have to be on speaking terms with a variety of new materials, technical advances by industry, new techniques in construction, all of which will influence his design, planning and specifications.

The individual practitioner is naturally limited in his field of operations, as he is limited in influencing public architectural thinking. The selling of the architectural profession to the public is a job for the profession, through its leaders. If we are to tackle this problem seriously, it is a big job and would require assistance of public relations experts to do the job in a big way.

The failure of our leadership to take affirmative action since Pearl Harbor has caused the profession to lose prestige and importance in its participation in war time construction. We not only failed to sell ourselves to the public but also failed to sell ourselves to the powers in Washington. It is a notorious fact that in its construction program the U. S. Army Engineers placed very little confidence in the architectural profession. A certain part of this work did go to architectural firms but it generally included an engineering tie-up.

The engineer has his rightful place as an engineer and so has the architect as the planner and designer. Architects have talked a lot about affecting a practical approach to building problems but as a profession they have failed to sell themselves for the very qualifications which should be an integral part of their training. It is not a matter of quarreling with the engineering profession, but rather of maintaining and preserving the architects position of leadership in matters which are fundamentally architectural.

The imperative need of the profession is for a selfless leadership, to whom the interests of the profession will be the guiding motives of conduct.

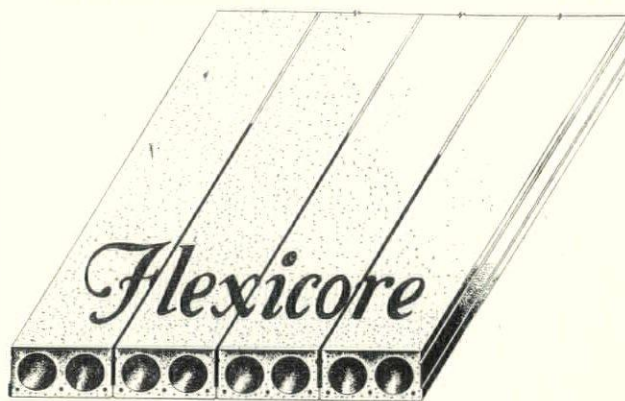
How often, furthermore, have we observed the creation of committees and commissions, in connection with build-

ing construction or legislative matters, where all types of people except architects are appointed? An example is the City Planning Commission of New York, which should be studded with architects. Has there been any protest by the architectural profession? If there has been, it must have been just a faint whisper. The profession is so apathetic to its lack of recognition that we have actually become accustomed to the idea.

Perhaps the refashioning of our architectural societies, with a selfless and self-sacrificing leadership, may appear too utopian to some, but it is no proof that such an objective cannot be attained. Leadership in the profession should mean an increased opportunity of service, the goal of which is the uplifting of the profession.

The leadership of many of our architectural organizations should graciously make way for younger and energetic men with high ideals and the vigor of fresh viewpoints, reflecting the contemporary conditions and needs of the architectural profession. This may sound like heresy to our governing boards, but if we are to meet the challenge of post-war problems an injection of new blood in the architectural blood stream will revitalize it in this crucial era of architecture.

There should be no compromise on a policy of justice and righteousness. If we are to compromise with truth, we are indeed unworthy to be called men, and we declare our moral bankruptcy. Unless we stand up and defend our interests — who will? The future of our profession can be refashioned by our own designs — if we but have the will to do so. We must not, we dare not lose our leadership by default!



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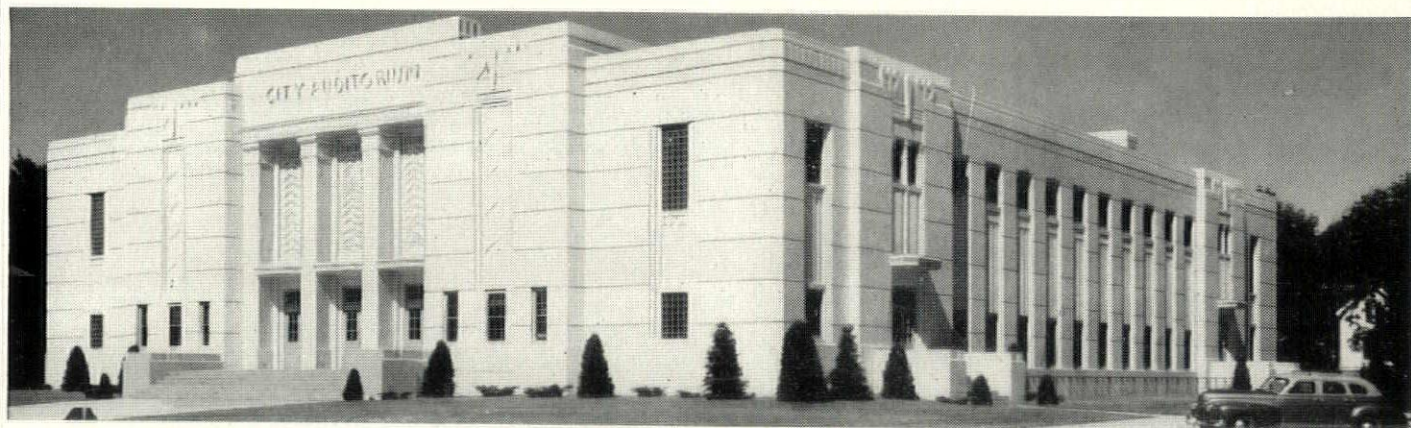
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A TREATISE DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE N. Y. CHAPTER, A. I. A., DECEMBER 13, 1944, by Jacob Moskowitz. Zoning experience in the field of Civic Design and the General theory of the relationships of techniques in Code revisions.

While our Code is not as bad as some, still it is due for a thorough and fundamental revision, in order to bring it up to date. Its content is not in step with technologic advance, its form and structure are disorganized, and its language not of the clearest.

We have a Multiple Dwelling Law which confuses and contradicts our local zoning regulations, and confuses provisions for interior spaces in the code, in addition to the confusions which exist within the code itself. We also have the impact of the Labor Law and other departmental requirements, rulings and bulletins.

To clarify the confused situation that exists in the field of codification, and with particular reference to the matter of zoning experience in the field of Civic Design and the general theory of the relationships of techniques in code revision, we must seize somehow the main thread out of the welter of complexity.

In broad strokes this might be expressed as follows:

1. Zoning deals with the *exterior* spaces for the proper access to light and air. Such are the provisions for distances between structures and parts of structures, and those provisions which affect the form of structures.
2. The Building Code deals with *interior* spaces and concerns the safety, health and morals of the community.
3. Jurisdictional and administrative allocations.

In the matter of zoning experience in the field of Civic Design I wish to make clear, first, the sense in which I use the term Civic Design. I use it in the broader sense; of Design as plan patterns, rather than as denoting the aesthetic value of a MacMonies statue of Civic Virtue.

Using the term in this broader sense, zoning bears a direct relation to Civic Design. They both deal with what might be termed the "exterior" aspects of planned relationships. If Civic Design is that which results from a relation and juxtaposition of structures and other physical elements, then zoning assumes a very significant role. In fact, we can say that experience has shown that zoning actually directs and channels, for good or ill, the very basis of the juxtaposition and relation of our physical elements, in a functional sense, which produce what we call here Civic Design.

Experience is gradually making us conscious of the degree to which this holds good. Zoning, by determining the functions of the land uses, and channeling the directions in which they are to develop, now assumes an added responsibility. Whereas up to now zoning has been conducted on a hit or miss, trial and error basis, experience has shown that this added responsibility calls for zoning to follow through and take the next step, that is, to base itself on some *functional relation* between the various types of land uses which it presumes to locate.

We must begin to use zoning not on a negative, hit or miss basis, but as a positive control, fully conscious of the direction into which we want to channel the various patterns of land uses, and to do so on some basis of functional relationships between them.

Only to the degree to which we understand and realize this, will we have gained by our experience of "the relation

of zoning to Civic Design." We will have created a condition where Civic Design will be a result of such planning patterns in which the relationships and juxtapositions of the various structures and other elements will be functionally related and efficient. This can only be achieved by a fully conscious understanding and use of that power which zoning possesses, namely to canalise the direction in which future development is to go.

On the matter of the general theory of the relationships of techniques in code revision, we are dealing with a more complex problem. The complexity is due not only to that which must be inherent in a building code as an instrument to control building practice. In the case of New York City the additional complexity arises out of the fact that it is confronted with a system of codification which, in the main, has to do with two administrative levels both of which, through the Multiple Dwelling Law, overlap in the local field of zoning and provisions for interior spaces.

From the point of view of the main thread of the problem I mentioned previously — namely, that the Code (and here we must include that aspect of the Multiple Dwelling Law which is germane), deals with interior spaces and concerns the safety, health and morals of the community—the codification of an instrument to control building practices can be subdivided into the following:

1. Content, in all its aspects.
2. The part which standards can be made to play in each one of the factors with which the content of a code has to deal.
3. The form and structure of the organization of this content, with all due reference to the role which standards can be made to play therein.
4. Clarity of language.
5. Graphs and diagrams as an aid to clarity.

The *aim*, on the other hand, of any system of codification should be:

1. The attainment of simplicity and directness in the organizational form of the code, for efficiency in operation. This means among other things no overlapping technically or otherwise of what rightly belongs under zoning and what rightly belongs under the code.
(The matter of simplicity includes language. Our codes are given to be overly legalistic. Legal language has a tendency to become involved so that, in its attempt to prevent ambiguity, it actually adds to confusion. The introduction of some straight homespun English would help.)
2. The ease with which the code permits taking advantage of technologic advance as a factor, among other things, in reducing cost of construction.
3. A proper methodology for the introduction of standards. Not until we have mastered the science of standards and the method of their application for the several factors, structural, building materials, those dealing with health and sanitation, etc., not until then will we be able to approach that unity and clarity so important to a code.

The general theory of relationships of techniques in a code revision requires a full awareness of the place the future holds for the science of standards. It is generally conceded that the construction industry, the second most important in the nation, is, of all industries, the most disorganized and backward. It lags far behind in the

pace with which it has kept abreast of scientific progress. This is intimately tied up with the approach to standards, around which revolves the whole matter of techniques of codes and their unification. The approach calls for a comprehensive analysis of the national scene, of the relation of the national, regional, state and local functions, the weight each is to be given, from all points of view, administratively, geographically, meteorologically, etc.

4. Allocation of jurisdiction and administration on the basis of such a coordination of the various levels as to allocate to each that function which it can best fulfill.

We are constantly buffeted between two approaches, one centralization, the other decentralization, as though these are our only choices. I believe it is not a matter of either one or the other, but rather a judicious use and coordination of the functions of all levels for the particular task.

In what functions do jurisdiction and administration conflict? Where should they go together? What place should jurisdictional and administrative function hold in the construction field technologically? Research by private enterprise will be given an organizational direction by proper organization of the body politic jurisdictionally and administratively.

There is for example, a level of administration still missing, namely Regional, which is essential to our machinery both administratively and technologically. It is a level which recognizes those interests that are common between States and are Regional in nature. It is particularly necessary for a scientific development of standards. For example, the properties of building materials, from the point of view of the effects of the elements, can be considered to be regional in nature. On the other hand the general structure of the field of manufacture of materials in the construction industry is national in scope. A system of local standards, in everything this term implies, must be such as to recognize this if it wishes to avail itself of technologic improvement in this field.

A proper approach to the general theory of relationships of techniques of code revision implies a realization of the need for unification of codes which would make for a more even spread throughout the nation of the advantages to be derived from our scientific age, the impacts of which the construction industry is beginning to sense.

It would tend to break down the great disparities of standards of living of the various sections of the country concerning shelter. It would permit tapping all sections of the nation and bringing them under the influence of that which the scientific era has to offer us.

The vistas are provocative. We should atune our perspectives in the direction of their broad implications.

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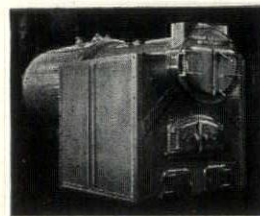
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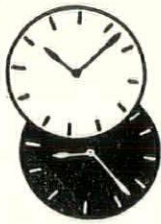
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THE SECRETARY SPEAKS—Continued

We have before us two items of discussion, a correct roster, and the question of who pays for members holding dual society or chapter memberships. President Del Gaudio and all of us officers beseech you to send immediately to the president your full roster of senior members. At the left of each member in good standing place a "P" indicating your society has paid for him. You will be charged for the number of "P's" on your list. Those architects who insist, as does your recorder, that their name appear on each society or chapter list where they are a member, must arrange individually to have it so. I mention this here because I have had a number of complaints of omissions from dual membership holders. Incomplete listing did not satisfy them. By Resolution of the Board of Directors that Society or Chapter under whose listing you appear, pays your dues. Again, get those rosters in at once, please. If necessary, correct the roster list published in the E.S.A. by additions or omissions. But get it in. All the officers will thank you.

Chairman Ellis, Upstate Unification (with the A.I.A.) reported very satisfactory progress. All societies are or are about to become chapters of the A.I.A. A resolution was put and carried that the Board favors Unification, the New York Society and the Queens Society recording negative votes.

President Del Gaudio spoke on the necessity of a permanent office and steno for the Association activities. We urgently need such equipment to function properly. Now, valuable time of the officers is consumed with clerical and office boy work. The directors felt that the present arrangements should continue relieving, when possible, the burden by free lance help.

At 3:15 P.M., adjournment ended this fast paced meeting. We meet again at the call of the chairman. After a few pleasantries, we all enjoyed a breath of well-earned sunshine before starting the work required to effectuate the Board's actions of today.

"VIS-INERTIAE"—Continued

I think this is worth thinking about. I think it is worth doing something about. If we agree, let's say so, let all architectural societies say so, let's pass it on to the Engineers, to the Contractors, to the Producers Council, to the N.A.M. and to Federal, State and City officials. Let's take a constructive leadership!

If we do this and do it well maybe we will have developed the basis and groundwork for the next step which must come, in the way of a 'Central Agency' for the entire Construction Industry.

Maybe then we will think in terms of the organized architects as "Vis" and not "Vis-Inertiae."

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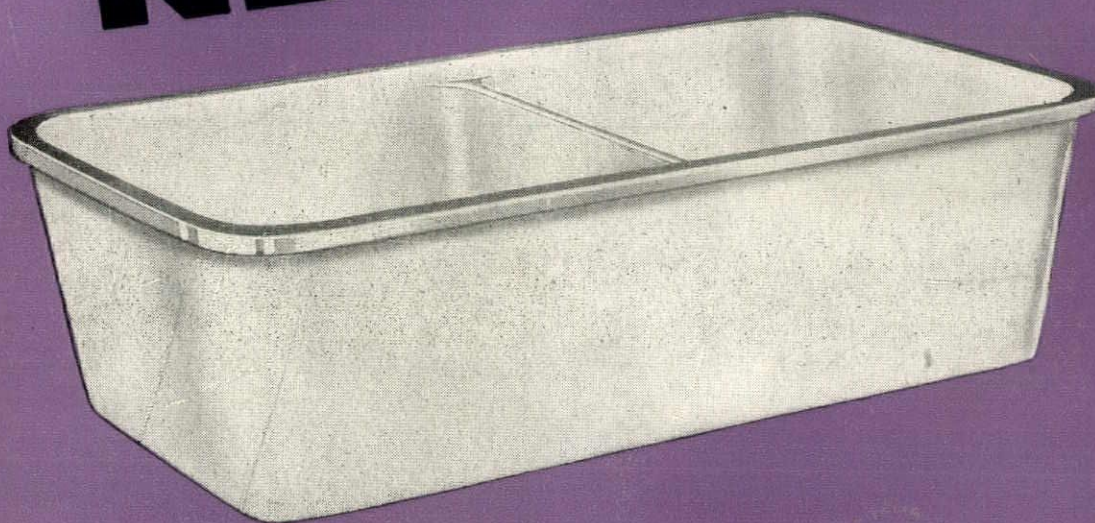
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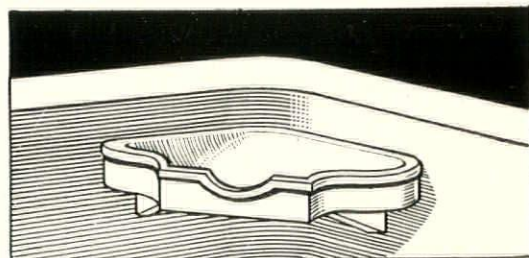
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